UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/333
25 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 28 December 1994 at 0320 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Duleh Sharif sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 548-416 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, north of Mian-Tang valley and west of border pillar 34, began firing into the air in the direction of the Iranian border police at the geographic coordinates of NC 555-433 on the map of Sumar, north of border pillar 44 and height point 343. This violation was repeated by Iraqi forces at 1125 hours on the same day.

2. On 2 January 1995 at 1200 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker near the geographic coordinates of NC 883-125 on the map of Helaleh, in no man's land, in Meimak Heights, near border pillar 35/3 and Height 540.

3. On 2 January 1995 at 1340 hours, four mechanical shovels and a loader were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 525-273 on the map of Khosro-Abad, north of Iraq's Osman stream and south of Al-Khashi stream.

4. On 3 January 1995 at 1400 hours, Iraqi forces blockaded the Khorramshahr-Basra road by unloading piles of earth at border point 0 in the area of Shalamcheh and began constructing two observation posts near the geographic coordinates of TP 12007-55500 on the map of Khorramshahr in no man's land, between border pillars 1/22 and 1/23. They also reinforced their troops in this area.

5. On 3 January 1995, Iraqi forces began constructing a sentinel post near the geographic coordinates of TP 141-783 on the map of Nim-Istgahe Navad in no man's land, west of border pillars 4/4 and 5.

6. On 4 January 1995 at 1150 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a Grinov machine-gun over the Manzarieh post at the geographic coordinates of ND 427-050 on the map of Khosravi in no man's land, west of border pillar 53.

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7. On 5 January 1995 at 1035 hours, seven mechanical shovels were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 523-275 on the map of Khosro-Abad in no man's land, north of Osman stream and south of Al-Khashi stream.

8. On 5 January 1995 at 1528 hours, seven mechanical shovels were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 282-625 on the map of Khorramshahr in no man's land and near Al-Motavaeh in Iraq.

9. On 5 January 1995, about 100 Iraqi forces divided in five groups, each consisting of 20 soldiers, were observed being trained how to occupy defensive positions near the geographic coordinates of PB 360-410 on the map of Kouhe-Tunnel. When the training was over, they set up eight group tents.

10. On 5 January 1995, four Iraqi fighters as well as a helicopter were observed flying from west to south, near the geographic coordinates of TP 256-625 on the map of Khorramshahr, opposite Iran's Minu Island.

11. On 6 January 1995 at 1200 hours, five Iraqi forces were observed building a wall at the geographic coordinates of ND 429-049 on the map of Khosravi in no man's land, at a distance of about 250 metres from Iraq's Manzarieh sentry post and border pillar 53/2.

12. On 7 January 1995 at 1016 hours, a total of nine mechanical shovels and loaders were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 286-652 on the map of Khorramshahr in no man's land.

13. On 5 January 1995 at 1020 hours, nine mechanical shovels were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 524-276 on the map of Khosro-Abad in no man's land, north of Osman stream and south of Al-Khashi stream.

14. On 8 January 1995, Iraqi forces began constructing a small tower at the geographic coordinates of QA 560-205 on the map of Chazzabeh, west of border pillar 15, and constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of QA 707-211 on the map of North of Hour Al-Hoveizeh in no man's land, between north of border pillar 15 and south of border pillar 16.

15. On 10 January 1995, Iraqi forces began constructing an observation post and a rest bunker near the geographic coordinates of PB 114-726 on the map of Mehran in no man's land, south of Zalou-Ab Mountain and border pillar 32/3.

16. On 11 January 1995 at 1234 hours, five mechanical shovels were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 520-240 on the map of Khosro-Abad, south of Majanin stream and south-east of Kout.

17. On 14 January 1995 at 1250 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Duleh-Sharif sentry post at the geographic coordinates of NC 548-416 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, north of Mian-Tang Valley, west of border pillar 43, fired 3 Kalashnikov bullets at the geographic coordinates of NC 555-422 on the map of Sumar, north of border pillar 44 and Height 343.

18. On 15 January 1995 at 1600 hours, a number of Iraqi secret agents as well as some Iranian anti-revolutionary elements clad in shepherds' clothing crossed the border and entered the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the geographic coordinates of PB 343-453 on the map of Kouhe-Tunnel, in no man's land, between border pillars 26/4 and 26/5, where they fired at the Iranian border police who tried to arrest them. They finally fled into Iraq. In the meantime, Iraqi military forces began firing at the Iranian border police in order to protect these elements.

19. On 15 January 1995, four loaders and mechanical shovels were used by Iraqi forces for conducting engineering activities near the geographic coordinates of TP 360-560 on the map of Abadan and the geographic coordinates of TP 520-240 on the map of Khosro-Abad, south of Majanin stream and east of Iraq's Kout-Nogh-Mish.

20. On 15 January 1995, a number of Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker and reinforcing their forces near the geographic coordinates of TQ 150-140 on the map of Hosseinieh in no man's land, north-west of border pillar 7/21.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/334
27 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions on the conflicts in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and in particular resolutions 981 (1995) and 982 (1995) of 31 March 1995,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/320),

Bearing in mind the importance of any information relevant to the implementation of all its previous resolutions being made available to the Secretary-General,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the security and freedom of movement of personnel of United Nations peace-keeping operations in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and, to these ends, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General, and in particular approves the arrangements in paragraphs 11 to 28 for the implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, which is known as UNCRO;

2. Decides to authorize the deployment of UNCRO as set out in paragraph 29 of the above-mentioned report;

3. Calls upon the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local Serb authorities to cooperate fully with UNCRO in the implementation of its mandate;

4. Expresses its concern that an agreement on the status of forces and other personnel has not yet been signed, calls once again on the Government of the Republic of Croatia to conclude expeditiously such an agreement, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council no later than 15 May 1995;

5. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/335
27 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions and the statements of its President on the question of El Salvador,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report of 24 March 1995 (S/1995/220),

Having also considered the report of the Director of the Human Rights Division of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) of 18 April 1995 (S/1995/281),

Recognizing with satisfaction that El Salvador has evolved from a country riven by conflict into a democratic and peaceful nation,

Paying tribute to those Member States which contributed personnel to the Mission,

Recalling the letters of the Secretary-General of 6 February 1995 (S/1995/143) and of the President of the Security Council of 17 February 1995 (S/1995/144),

1. Pays tribute to the accomplishments of ONUSAL, under the authority of the Secretary-General and his Special Representatives;

2. Welcomes the continued commitment of the Government and people of El Salvador to reconciliation, stabilization and development of political life in El Salvador;

3. Urges the Government of El Salvador, the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) and all concerned in El Salvador to accelerate the pace of implementation of the Peace Accords and to work together to achieve fulfilment of outstanding commitments in order to ensure the irreversibility of the peace process;

4. Reiterates its call that States and international institutions continue to provide assistance to the Government and people of El Salvador as they consolidate the gains made in the peace process;

5. Affirms, in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 961 (1994), that the mandate of ONUSAL will terminate as of 30 April 1995.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/50/165
S/1995/336
27 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 81 of the preliminary list*
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 26 April 1995 from the representatives of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement on Tajikistan made on 20 April 1995 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 81 of the preliminary list, and also of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. ARYSTANBEKOVA
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Kazakhstan to
the United Nations

(Signed) S. LAVROV
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the United Nations

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Tajikistan to
the United Nations

(Signed) F. TESHABAEV
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Uzbekistan to the
United Nations

(Signed) A. AITMATOV
Acting Permanent Representative of the
Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations

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ANNEX

Joint Statement on Tajikistan made on 20 April 1995 by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

At a meeting in Moscow on 20 April 1995, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic discussed the development of the situation in Tajikistan and on the Tajik-Afghan section of the Commonwealth border since their previous meeting in Moscow on 26 January 1995 and exchanged views on the prospects for settling the Tajik conflict.

The participants in the meeting expressed profound concern at the situation of the Tajik-Afghan border, where attacks by Tajik opposition fighters against border outposts and posts recently have become more frequent and have assumed a particularly bold and provocative character. They underscored their countries' readiness to continue active joint measures to protect and defend the Tajik-Afghan section of the Commonwealth border in accordance with the decisions taken by the heads of the member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

At the same time, the participants reaffirmed their strong conviction that the conflict in Tajikistan could be resolved only by means of political dialogue and national reconciliation on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises. The democratization of all public life and laying the foundations of a market economy are important in order to stabilize the domestic political situation in the country.

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan called upon the Tajik parties to step up the negotiation process under the auspices of the United Nations and stressed their readiness to promote, through practical steps, progress in that process.

The leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs advocated the speedy holding in Moscow of the next, fourth, round of inter-Tajik talks, at which the fundamental questions of a political settlement must be discussed in a constructive spirit in accordance with the agenda for the talks agreed upon earlier by the parties.

The participants in the meeting noted the importance of the statement made by the heads of State of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan in Chimkent on 14 April 1995. The proposal to hold the next round of inter-Tajik talks at the highest level between the Government of Tajikistan and the opposition in Alma Ata was supported in particular.

It was noted that the ideas expressed by the Tajik parties concerning a mechanism for achieving reconciliation are creating, in spite of substantial

differences in the approaches, the basis for concrete work to resolve these questions during the talks. The negotiation process itself must become more regular and eventually evolve into an ongoing dialogue.

The leaders of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs consider that the observance of the cease-fire by the parties is an essential prerequisite for continuing the negotiation process under United Nations auspices. In this connection, they welcomed the decision by the Government of Tajikistan not to make the Agreement on a Provisional Cease-Fire and the Cessation of Other Hostilities subject to a time-limit and called upon the opposition leaders to follow that example.

Having noted the positive importance of the Agreement in order to hold the armed confrontation in check, the participants in the meeting at the same time advocated more effective work on the part of the Joint Commission and improving the mechanism for monitoring observance of the cease-fire with the participation of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) and called upon the opposition not to recall their representatives from the Commission and to cooperate constructively within its framework.

The participants in the meeting emphasized the important role of the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces, whose presence in Tajikistan is not only preventing a widening of the conflict but is also stabilizing the situation in the country and helping to establish an inter-Tajik dialogue.

The leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan confirmed the readiness of their countries to continue their participation in the Collective Peace-keeping Forces. At the same time, they called upon the Government of Tajikistan to speed up the process of establishing its own armed forces and border troops with the gradual placing of the basic sections of the Tajik-Afghan border under their complete control.

The participants in the meeting called upon the world community to give greater attention to the questions of peace-keeping in Tajikistan and help more actively to eliminate that dangerous hotbed of international tension. In this context, they confirmed their commitment to continuing the activities of UNMOT, increasing its numerical strength and establishing close coordination between it and the CIS Collective Peace-keeping Forces. The participants stressed in particular the importance of the appeal made by the five Commonwealth States in the United Nations on 10 February 1995 calling for the deployment of full-scale United Nations peace-keeping operations in Tajikistan.

The leaders of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs highly commended the cooperation by the five Commonwealth countries aimed at bringing about a political settlement of the Tajik conflict and confirmed their determination to pursue actively that cooperation.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/337
27 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement by the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the delegation of the Tajik opposition, adopted in Moscow on 26 April 1995 (see annex).

I should be most grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) S. LAVROV

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Annex

JOINT STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN AND THE DELEGATION OF THE TAJIK OPPOSITION

High-level consultations between the plenipotentiary delegations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition were held from 19 to 26 April in Moscow under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of observers from Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, the Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. Realizing the great responsibility for the fate of the Tajik people, the parties state their firm commitment to settling the conflict and achieving national reconciliation in the country through exclusively peaceful, political means on the basis of mutual concessions and compromises.

The parties agreed to include two questions on the agenda for the consultations:

1. The status of and urgent measures to enhance the effective implementation of the Agreement on a Provisional Cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostilities on the Tajik-Afghan Border and within the Country for the Duration of the Talks, definition of the ways and means to prevent breaches of the Agreement, and its extension;

2. The agenda, venue and dates for holding the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks on the important political and institutional questions approved during the first round of talks.

In order to enhance the effective implementation of the Agreement, the parties agreed to include the following additions to its text:

- In paragraph 2 (a) after the words "military formations in Tajikistan", insert the words: "and in the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan"; the Joint Commission and United Nations military observers will carry out monitoring functions in the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan when they have received the official agreement of the Afghan authorities;

- In paragraph 2 (c) after the words "unlawful arrest and detention,", insert the words: "searches for political reasons";

- Reword paragraph 2 (d) in the following manner: "The prevention of actions to disable or blockade national economic, military and other installations, populated areas and all means of communication;";

- In paragraph 2 (e) after the words "mass media", insert the words: "printed materials, and audio and video cassettes".

The parties agreed to consider the questions at issue concerning redeployment and relocation before the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks.

The delegations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition welcome the statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation that Russian border guards and Russian servicemen in Tajikistan in the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, respecting and recognizing the agreements of the Tajik parties, are not violating them in carrying out their functions.

The parties stated their firm determination to strengthen the role of the Joint Commission as the basic body that monitors implementation of the Agreement. In this connection, they decided to expand the membership of the Commission to 14 persons (7 on each side). They confirmed the obligation that they had undertaken to provide material and technical assistance for the activities of the Commission, as set forth in the protocol of the Joint Commission. At the same time, the two parties appealed to the States Members of the United Nations to provide financial support to the Joint Commission through a special purpose fund in order to better equip it with means of transport and communication. The parties also noted the importance of regular (at least twice a month) access by the members of the Commission to the mass media, and also of ensuring the possibility of anonymous communication by citizens with the Joint Commission, inter alia by means of a telephone.

The parties agreed to extend the period of validity of the Agreement by one month, until 26 May 1995.

The parties welcome the agreement by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, Mr. E. Rakhmonov, and the leader of the Tajik opposition, Mr. A. Nuri, to conduct a meeting at the highest level and they express the hope that the meeting will take place before the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks.

The delegations of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Tajik opposition agreed to hold the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks in Alma Ata, beginning on 22 May 1995, and to include on the agenda for the talks the fundamental questions of the constitutional structure and consolidation of the statehood of the Republic of Tajikistan, as they were set forth during the first round of inter-Tajik talks held in Moscow in April 1994.

The parties express their appreciation to the Government of the Russian Federation for the help provided in organizing and holding the consultations in Moscow. They also express their gratitude to the representatives of the observer States for their assistance and support during the high-level consultations.

The parties express their appreciation to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, Mr. Piriz-Ballon, for his help in organizing and holding the inter-Tajik consultations.

M. UBAIDULAEV
Head of the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan

A. TURAJONZODAH
Head of the delegation of the Tajik opposition

R. PIRIZ-BALLON
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/338
27 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Further to our letter No. 684 dated 25 April 1995, I have the honour to enclose herewith a letter and statement from the Association of the Victims of American Aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi.

I should be grateful if you would have these circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohamed Abulgassem AZWAI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

The Association of the Families of the Victims of the barbaric American-NATO Aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi on 15 April 1986 addresses this letter to you to press its previous demands, which it has used every effort over the past nine years to ensure have reached all the international organizations, that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the aggressors should be put on trial and punished for the crime of which they are incontestably guilty. While sleeping, our families and our people were subjected to aggression carried out by the United States of America with the support of the United Kingdom on a flimsy pretext which events proved to be false (the Berlin nightclub case).

The Association of the Families of the Victims of the Aggression requests you, in accordance with the powers vested in you, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to support our legitimate request that the aggressors, foremost amongst whom are the former President of the United States of America, Reagan, and the former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Thatcher, together with all those who carried out the acts of aggression, should be put on trial.

It also calls upon you to convene a meeting of the Security Council, and ensure it shoulders its responsibility, as should you all, to deter aggression. If we find that our rights are being ignored or disregarded, we shall, unfortunately, be forced to take vengeance for our families ourselves.

We should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document to all the organizations belonging to the United Nations.

Association of the Families of the Victims
of the Imperialist American-NATO Aggression
against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi

Tripoli, 15 April 1995

Declaration

Enclosure by the Association of the Families of the Victims of the American-NATO Aggression against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi

(Tripoli, 15 April 1995)

For the sake of justice and retribution

Today is the ninth anniversary of the barbaric slaughter perpetrated by the treacherous and aggressive forces of the United States of America and NATO, the anniversary of the loathsome crime committed by the enemies of humanity, who ruthlessly deprived many of life, making women widows, children orphans, and terrorizing peaceful citizens. Our families were the victims, and we have been overwhelmed with pain and despair for nine years.

On 15 April 1986 the true nature of the imperialist State was revealed, and the veils fell from the ugly face of aggression and international terrorism.

The carnage in the two peaceful cities of Tripoli and Benghazi, of which our families were the victims, gave many signals which are no longer concealed from our people, our nation and all the peoples of the world. At the same time that the extent of the wretchedness and collapse forming the character of those in control of military policy-making in the United States of America and the United Kingdom was revealed, the veils were torn away from the falseness of the statements and catchphrases they mouthed, and which their information services spouted, holding forth about democracy and human and national rights.

The repugnant and barbarous attack exposed the United States of America as a focus for State terrorism, the killing of defenceless civilians and the destruction of their hospitals, houses and schools.

The murderous raid will remain an enduring symbol in the minds of our people and nation and of free people everywhere, an incentive to combat the forces opposed to life, peace and green hope.

We announce to the whole world that the United States of America is the source of international terrorism, and the international centre of its perpetration. The suffering we and many other peoples have endured bears the intimidating hallmark of the terrorist American administration. Unfortunately, however, the Security Council remains impotent and submissive in the face of the arrogance and tyranny of American determination.

Today, as we recall the pain and suffering we have endured, and our terrible losses, we assert the following:

1. The Association of the Families of the Victims and Martyrs of the barbarous American attack calls upon the conscience of mankind to bear witness that, throughout the last nine years of suffering and requests for justice, they have met international and regional bodies and organizations and human rights

committees in a peaceful and serious attempt to gain justice and have their rights established by bringing the planners and perpetrators of the attack and the crime before an international tribunal which would bring a just and fair verdict against them and establish our right to equitable compensation for the dreadful losses we have suffered, for which no reparation can compensate us.

2. The Association of the Families of the Victims of the Aggression requests the Security Council to discharge the responsibility assigned to it under the Charter of the United Nations for deterring aggression and combating the State terrorism being practised by a great Power, and to work towards the holding of an international trial to pass judgement on those responsible for the aggression. We are amazed that the Security Council seems to be powerless to deal with this appalling crime, which detracts from peace and security throughout the world.

3. The Association recalls that the peoples of the world condemned the attack through their organizations and their media and demanded that the imperialist aggressors should be punished. Tens of thousands of Arab and other friendly peoples, including peace groups and liberation movements, sent representatives to Tripoli to announce their solidarity with us and with our injured Libyan Arab people on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the attack. Can the Security Council fail to appreciate this great weight of world public opinion?

4. The Association of the Families of the Victims of the barbarous American-NATO attack will never forget those who were sacrificed, and no obstacle will prevent them from obtaining their rights. Therefore, if Libya is unable to persuade the international community of the justice of our claim, and the Security Council continues to ignore our requests, we notify the whole world that, unless the Security Council convenes an emergency meeting to discuss our demands and takes just measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, we shall take the initiative in obtaining our rights and revenge ourselves.

To that end, citing as testimony international public opinion, and requesting support and assistance, and in order to achieve a peaceful and just solution, we announce our determination that the Security Council should respond to our demands by holding an emergency meeting and issuing a resolution on combating aggression and on the just claims of the families of the victims. Otherwise, it will bear the full responsibility.

Association of the Families of the Victims
of the Imperialist American-NATO Aggression
against the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi

(Tripoli, 15 April 1995)

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/339
28 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 28 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Government of the Republic of Croatia is favourably disposed to the implementation principles proposed by the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council dated 18 April 1995 (S/1995/320) in respect of resolution 981 (1995). Croatia looks forward to further discussions with the Secretary-General's Special Envoy, Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, regarding details of the new peace-keeping mandate in Croatia that in reality can only be worked out in process. The Security Council can count on my Government's full cooperation and support in this regard.

The operating principles proposed by the Secretary-General are consistent with the mandate established by resolution 981 (1995) and realistic under the circumstances. The proposed use of "mobile forces", for instance, in implementing the said resolution supports our expectations that the mandate of UNCRO will be active, and different from the static mandate of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

As the mandate of the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia, or UNCRO, is further defined, we should like to emphasize that the primary concern of UNCRO should be control of Croatia's internationally recognized borders. If UNCRO should fall short in carrying out this aspect of its mandate, the whole operation will also fall short. We may then find ourselves in the same position as we were a few months earlier in respect of the UNPROFOR mandate.

My Government finds it critically important that the border control mechanism is diligently implemented and strengthened. This can be done in several ways.

The border control mechanism can be strengthened by strictly implementing the existing resolutions concerning commercial trade across Croatia's international borders, as the Council called for in its resolution 988 (1995), by focusing on paragraph 12 of resolution 820 (1993). In this regard, we should like to recall that resolution 981 (1995), in the fourth preambular paragraph,

affirms Croatia's sovereign right to control trade that moves across its international borders.

The border control mechanism can also be strengthened by employing experts and specialists in the area of the administration of international trade. The emphasis should be on customs officers, such as those employed by the Sanctions Assistance Mission of the European Union (EU), and others. Generally, soldiers and military officers do not reach such a level of proficiency and success in this area as customs experts do.

The border control mechanism can be strengthened further by distributing all international assistance designated for the occupied territories from centres in Government-controlled areas and by assisting Croatia in finding resources to reopen and rebuild destroyed infrastructure in the occupied territories. In the spirit of a recent proposal by the Foreign Minister of France, H.E. Mr. Alain Juppé, for EU to assist in rebuilding one Serb village for every non-Serb village in Croatia, EU assistance in opening of the Zagreb-Knin railway would go a long way to restoring confidence and cooperation between Serb and non-Serb communities in Croatia.

The Secretary-General also proposes to facilitate the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes by providing appropriate support to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The welfare of 250,000 non-Serb and 125,000 Serb citizens of Croatia who have been displaced as a result of Belgrade-inspired and supported aggression against Croatia remains the primary concern of my Government. We will continue to look for ways and greater assistance from the international community to achieve long overdue progress in this area.

The monitoring of the human rights situation of individuals and communities by UNCRO, as proposed by the Secretary-General, can help greatly in achieving progress for the displaced persons and refugees. We are concerned, however, that the issue of human rights can also be misused, as it has been in the past, to stall progress in reintegrating the occupied territories. We must recall in this regard that the situation in Croatia is not a consequence of lack of minority or individual rights, but a consequence of territorial expansion by Serbia and Montenegro, where minority rights are misused as pretext for aggression. The international community cannot allow itself to be misled by those who use violence supposedly to defend rights that they themselves deny to others at any cost.

The role of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in respect of the problem of displaced persons and refugees in Croatia and their basic human right to return to their homes cannot be overemphasized. The responsibility of that State was clearly established in General Assembly resolution 49/43 by an overwhelming vote on 9 December 1994. We cannot lose sight of this fact and the resolution when defining the elements of the future UNCRO mandate and the longer-term policy in the region.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) remains responsible for the tragic and costly consequences in Croatia. The international community must therefore insist that the responsible party takes

on new responsibilities and actions to remedy those consequences if this resolution is to be implemented and if we are to reach a just and viable peace in the region at all.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) must be held responsible for the success or failure of border control mechanism proposed by the Secretary-General. The international community, and especially the Contact Group, cannot let this go unnoticed. Rather, it must find credible new ways to link the existing sanctions regime imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to the successful implementation of the border control mechanism established by resolution 981 (1995), as it did recently in resolution 988 (1995). The failure of the proposed border control mechanism cannot portend well for Croatia nor the region in general.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/340
28 April 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 27 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to draw your attention to the text of a statement on the events in Kibeho adopted by the European Union at the meeting of the European Council on 25 April 1995 (see annex). This document was transmitted to the Government of Rwanda in the context of an official démarche on the part of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE

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Annex

Statement on the Events in Kibeho Issued on 25 April 1995 by the Presidency on behalf of the European Union

The European Union strongly condemns the acts of violence which caused the death of several thousand civilians in the camp in Kibeho on 22 April during the operation by the Rwandan Army to close the camp. The Union urges the Rwandan authorities to initiate immediately an investigation in order to identify those responsible for the massacre and to take all necessary action speedily.

Events of such gravity can only further impede the return of the refugees and displaced persons, which is an essential condition for national reconciliation and a lasting solution to the Rwandan problem.

The European Union would point out that its assistance for the development of Rwanda is contingent on respect for human rights and progress towards national reconciliation in that country.

It stresses that international aid must be allowed to be used freely for the benefit of the population. The Union therefore calls on the Rwandan authorities to facilitate the task of the international organizations and non-governmental organizations which are working on behalf of the people in distress.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/168
S/1995/341
28 April 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Items 42, 44, 84, 85 and 149 of
the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
MEASURES TO ELIMINATE INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 28 April 1995 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The Israeli Government has taken a dangerous and destructive step as part of its overall illegal practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. Yesterday, the Government declared confiscation orders of 53 hectares of Palestinian land within the area of illegally annexed East Jerusalem. Thirty-three hectares are near Beit Hanina and the other 20 hectares are located near Beit Safafa. The Government also declared that the land would be appropriated to build further illegal Israeli settlements.

Such an action flagrantly violates international humanitarian law and relevant Security Council resolutions, as well as the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed on 13 September 1993 by the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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* A/50/50.

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The General Assembly and the Security Council have repeatedly confirmed the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. Both bodies also repeatedly affirmed that Israeli measures and actions which aim to alter the status of Jerusalem are null and void and called upon Israel to rescind all such measures and to refrain from taking any such steps in the future.

In the Declaration of Principles, the two parties agreed that permanent status negotiations on remaining issues, including Jerusalem, would commence as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of the third year of the interim period. This recent action taken by the Israeli Government greatly endangers negotiations and represents a clear attempt to prejudge their outcome. This seriously undermines the peace process as a whole and shatters confidence in the commitment made by the Israeli Government.

I must also refer to other equally illegal actions by the Israeli authorities in and around Jerusalem, including the continuing seizure and closure of the city in the face of the Palestinian people. Israeli digging in the vicinity of Al-Haram Al-Sharif has almost reached Al-Aqsa mosque and threatens its integrity and foundations, as do the repeated attacks and attempts by illegal settlers and religious fanatics to impose their presence on, and overtake, Al-Haram Al-Sharif.

We formally call upon the Security Council to take urgent measures to redress this grave situation and bring an end to the above-mentioned Israeli violations. We believe that the Council has the duty to order the Israeli authorities to desist from taking any further illegal measures and, specifically, to rescind the declared confiscation orders.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 42, 44, 84, 85 and 149 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dr. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/342
1 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA, GEORGIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with resolution 971 (1995) of 12 January 1995, by which the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG), as set out in its resolution 937 (1994), for an additional period terminating on 15 May 1995. By the same resolution, the Council decided "to undertake, on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General submitted by 4 May 1995 and in the light of any progress achieved towards a political settlement and the return of refugees and displaced persons, a thorough review of the situation in Abkhazia, Republic of Georgia". In accordance with paragraph 3 of the same resolution, on 6 March 1995 I submitted to the Council a report (S/1995/181) on all aspects of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. In that report, I indicated that my Special Envoy for Georgia intended to convene a further round of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement in early April in Moscow. Regrettably, an upsurge in violence in the Gali region in mid-March and early April precluded any face-to-face meetings by the two sides. For similar reasons, no further meeting of the expert group was held in the latter part of March.

3. In the past few weeks, however, efforts have been made by the Russian Federation, acting in its capacity as facilitator, to draft a text that might provide the basis for a Georgian-Abkhaz settlement. Arising from these efforts and regular contacts with Russian authorities, on 19 and 20 April my Special Envoy visited Moscow to hold separate consultations with Russian representatives, with the Georgian side and with the Abkhaz side, in order to determine the extent of progress with this initiative.

4. On 19 April Mr. Boris Pastukhov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, described his efforts and gave my Special Envoy a copy of the latest draft text. The draft developed the elements discussed on earlier occasions in

negotiations led by my Special Envoy, providing for a solution on the basis of a federal State within the borders of Georgia as of 21 December 1991, with certain competences for Abkhazia. Mr. Pastukhov stressed that the draft text was an attempt to develop in greater detail the elements of a federal solution, by focusing on finding a position that would gain the acceptance of the Government of the Republic of Georgia and then to seek the changes that might be required by the Abkhaz side. My Special Envoy supported the efforts of the Russian Federation to move the process forward.

5. On 20 April, my Special Envoy had consultations with Mr. Vladislav Ardzinba of Abkhazia. Mr. Ardzinba, who said that he had been given a copy of the draft text only a day or two before, declared that he rejected it. In his view, the fundamental principles of a possible solution had been set out in the declaration on measures for a political settlement signed on 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex I) and supplemented in the working paper on possible political and legal components of the future status of Abkhazia accepted as the basis for discussion in November 1994. In Mr. Ardzinba's view, these had referred to a union State, in which relations would be determined by horizontal ties between two equal States, whereas all that was now being offered was autonomy. In later remarks, he reiterated that the competences now being offered to Abkhazia were, in his view, less than those given to Abkhazia in 1978 by the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

6. My Special Envoy raised the issue of the continuing difficulties facing the return of refugees and displaced persons. Mr. Ardzinba described the grave security situation in the Gali region, observing that the banditry and looting were largely due to the activities of lawless gangs crossing the Inguri river from areas under the control of the Government of Georgia. He said the current situation was simply that large numbers of refugees could not be taken back. However, on 17 April he had written to Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), offering to register the spontaneous returnees, some 40,000, and also to consider UNHCR-sponsored returnees at the rate of 200 per week. Mr. Ardzinba gave my Special Envoy a copy of his letter.

7. My Special Envoy then had discussions with Mr. Vazha Lordkipanidze, Georgian Ambassador to the Russian Federation. Mr. Lordkipanidze said that, in recognizing a federal solution to the conflict, the draft text went as far as Georgia was prepared to go. He also reaffirmed that it was of the utmost importance to the Georgian authorities to see a prompt and massive return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes.

8. The visit of my Special Envoy to Moscow concluded with further discussions with Mr. Pastukhov.

III. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

A. Consolidated inter-agency appeal for the Caucasus

9. An inter-agency mission led by the Department for Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, which included representatives of the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, the Food

and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and which was accompanied by a representative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), visited Georgia from 29 January to 4 February 1995 to assess the humanitarian situation and finalize the consolidated inter-agency appeal for the period from 1 April 1995 to 31 March 1996. The mission took note of the fact that there was a severe energy situation that had consequences for industrial and agricultural production and also affected the most vulnerable population groups. The mission also noted that the food supply situation was a cause for concern, with the increase in bread prices making the country's staple food unobtainable by the poorest members of society.

10. The 1995-1996 appeal for Georgia aims at securing US$ 36,473,385 in financial assistance for United Nations-system agency projects that address the immediate needs of refugees and displaced persons, as well as other vulnerable groups in the community. Attention will be given to contingency planning, which will ensure the necessary relief and rehabilitation assistance for returning refugees and displaced persons.

11. It is to be hoped that the donor community will respond generously to the projects outlined in the appeal. Under the previous appeal, which covered the period from 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995, the donors' response covered only 50.1 per cent of the total US$ 35,389,970 funding requirements for Georgia.

12. Other than the Government of Israel's pledge to the voluntary fund established in accordance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 937 (1994), which I mentioned in my report to the Council of 6 March 1995 (S/1995/181, para. 15), no further pledges have been made or contributions received.

B. Situation of refugees and displaced persons

13. The organized repatriation of refugees and displaced persons to Abkhazia remains at a standstill. The Quadripartite Commission has not met since 16 February 1995. The Abkhaz side continues to object to the large-scale and speedy return of refugees and displaced persons. Its latest offer to repatriate 200 persons a week and to be more flexible with regard to those refugees and displaced persons returning spontaneously does not meet UNHCR requirements for a meaningful return timetable as agreed to by all parties except the Abkhaz side during the proximity talks held in Geneva from 7 to 9 February, and the Quadripartite Commission meeting held in Moscow on 16 February 1995.

14. During the month of March and the first half of April 1995 the situation in the Gali region was unstable. Activities by uncontrolled armed elements and operations by the Abkhaz militia spread fear among the inhabitants, causing some 1,000 to 1,500 of them to flee to the east of the Inguri river. The arrival of these newly displaced persons increased the frustration among those already present on the east bank of the river and led to demonstrations at the main bridge leading into Abkhazia. The situation improved somewhat in the latter

part of April. The spontaneous movement of internally displaced persons has resumed, and nearly all of those who had recently fled the Gali region have now returned.

15. As of April 1995, contributions to the UNHCR assistance programme for refugees and displaced persons in Georgia amounted to US$ 943,424, i.e. only 10.3 per cent of the 1995 budget requirements. This situation seriously jeopardizes the continuation of UNHCR's programme in Georgia.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

16. UNOMIG has continued to fulfil the tasks mandated by the Security Council in resolution 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994, operating in the security and restricted weapons zones and in the Kodori valley and monitoring the weapons storage sites of both the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities.

17. UNOMIG continues to be under the command of the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General John Hvidegaard (Denmark). The Mission maintains its full authorized strength of 136 military observers. A table showing its composition is annexed to the present report. The Mission has its headquarters in Sukhumi, with part of the headquarters staff located in Pitsunda and a liaison office in Tbilisi (see map). It has three sector headquarters, at Sukhumi, Gali and Zugdidi. The Gali sector, where most of the refugees are expected to return, has the largest number of military observers.

18. At present UNOMIG has four team-site bases: three in the Gali region, at Otabaya, Ingurges and Zemo-Bargevi, and one in the Zugdidi region at Darcheli. The bases are located in areas that are either of strategic importance to the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities or accommodate a large number of internally displaced persons or returnees.

19. UNOMIG's concept of operations, as described in my report of 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818, para. 11), has been adjusted to allow for closer monitoring of the situation and a more flexible response to developments on the ground. The concept is now based on mobile patrols operating from the three sector headquarters and the four team-site bases. Areas where the situation has been particularly unstable are being patrolled on a 24-hour basis, except in periods of high unrest when they are patrolled during daylight hours only. UNOMIG continues to receive confirmation from the local population that its permanent presence or frequent patrolling in areas of criminality have a deterrent effect and promote a feeling of safety among the population.

20. Until recently, UNOMIG's military observers have enjoyed the freedom of movement necessary to perform their tasks. However, they are now being prevented from monitoring the weapons storage site of the Government of Georgia and from patrolling parts of the Gali Canal on the west bank of the Inguri river, which is under the control of the Abkhaz authorities. UNOMIG has protested these restrictions and is awaiting a response from the authorities concerned.

21. Warning shots have been fired twice at UNOMIG's military observers on both banks of the Inguri river. Further, on 23 April, a wire-commanded mine was detonated in the vicinity of a UNOMIG vehicle carrying two military observers patrolling the Gali region. Although the observers were not harmed, the mine seems to have been directed specifically against their vehicle. Investigations have been carried out, but without result.

22. Cooperation between UNOMIG and the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities has been satisfactory on the whole. However, both sides have criticized UNOMIG, the Georgians for not protecting the returnees in the Gali region and the Abkhaz for not preventing armed elements from infiltrating the security zone on the west bank of the Inguri, although neither UNOMIG's mandate nor its strength enable it to do either task.

23. Cooperation between UNOMIG and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) continues along the lines described in my report of 6 March 1995 (S/1995/181, para. 21).

24. UNOMIG continues to cooperate with UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies in the area within the limits of its mandate. UNOMIG military observers meet UNHCR representatives almost daily to exchange information and to discuss areas of cooperation. They also cooperate with governmental and non-governmental organizations present in the area.

V. SITUATION ON THE GROUND

A. General

25. Between 6 March 1995, when I last reported to the Security Council, and mid-April, the situation in the security and restricted weapons zones, especially in the Gali region where, as noted above, most of the refugees are expected to return, was extremely unstable. Criminal activities during that period claimed the lives of 28 persons, while 17 were wounded and some 20 others kidnapped. In addition, incidents of looting and burning of houses and tea plantations have also been reported. However, the situation in the Kodori valley has remained calm.

26. The most pressing problem in the security zone on both banks of the Inguri is the level of armaments. UNOMIG has reported the existence of a large number of unauthorized weapons among the population on both sides. In addition, some of the Abkhaz militia as well as the Georgian police carry hand-held anti-tank weapons, grenade launchers and machine-guns. Although such weapons are not heavy military equipment, as defined in the Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994, they cannot be regarded as personal weapons either, and the parties can therefore be said to be not in compliance with the spirit of the agreement.

B. Security and restricted weapons zones

27. On the east bank of the Inguri, which is under the control of the Government of Georgia, an armoured vehicle has been stationed in the Zugdidi police station, in violation of the 14 May 1994 agreement. On the west bank of the river, attempts to reintroduce heavy military equipment into the restricted weapons zone continue, but such equipment is withdrawn upon protest by UNOMIG and the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

28. Armed elements beyond the control of the Government of Georgia operating from the Zugdidi region have been responsible for kidnappings, looting and ambushes in the Gali region. Furthermore, elements claiming to belong to the Abkhaz militia continue to commit criminal acts in that region. When questioned by UNOMIG these elements are unable to produce weapon permits or other documents authorizing them to operate in the area. UNOMIG assesses that these elements are actually beyond the control of the Abkhaz authorities.

29. In March and early April, the Abkhaz authorities carried out two militia operations in the Gali region, reportedly to "clamp down on subversive elements" and "to check the identification cards" of the residents. The first operation, which took place on 12 and 13 March, involved some 400 militia personnel. That operation was excessively forceful and the Abkhaz authorities have stated that they were unable to exercise full control over the militia and other elements present in the area. Subsequently, UNOMIG observed the bodies of 13 men between the ages of 25 and 40, several of whom showed signs of having been tortured. In addition, some 200 members of the civilian population were detained, all of whom have since been released. The Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG protested to the Abkhaz authorities, which acknowledged their inability to control the operation fully. UNOMIG's medical team provided assistance to some of the civilians and militia personnel who were injured during the operation and the military observers have reported that their presence in the area where the operation was being conducted helped in some measure to shield the civilian population from abuse.

30. The second militia operation took place on 2 April, following an ambush on a funeral procession for an Abkhaz militia member that had resulted in three fatalities and several injuries among the participants, two of whom were abducted. UNOMIG has reported that the second operation, which involved some 170 militia personnel, was more closely controlled by the Abkhaz authorities. Even though UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force were able to monitor that operation, one person was killed and seven others arrested, all of whom have since been released. UNOMIG has received evidence that the ambush on the funeral procession mentioned above was committed by elements operating from the east bank of the Inguri river, with the participation of an individual who claimed to be in possession of a Georgian police identification card. Accordingly, UNOMIG protested to the Georgian authorities, which denied the individual's claim.

31. The CIS peace-keeping force has agreed with the Abkhaz authorities that the number of militia personnel operating in the Gali region will be reduced and that their operations will be conducted only in specified and limited areas. Any operation outside these areas will require the force's prior approval.

32. In an attempt to reduce the number of weapons on both banks of the Inguri, the CIS peace-keeping force has started to issue new weapons permits, in restricted numbers, to Georgian and Abkhaz authorities and to certain other individuals. However, in view of the abundance of weapons in the security zone, it is UNOMIG's assessment that this problem is likely to persist.

33. The CIS peace-keeping force is in the process of revising its modus operandi, allowing for closer monitoring of the situation and greater flexibility in the movement of its troops. In UNOMIG's view, this revised concept, together with the newly imposed limitations on the operations of the militia and the introduction of new weapons permits, will help to improve safety conditions in the area.

C. Kodori valley

34. UNOMIG continues to conduct regular patrols in the Kodori valley. The CIS peace-keeping force maintains a permanent post in Lata and mans a checkpoint 10 kilometres east of that post. In addition, it conducts regular patrols throughout the valley. The Svans and the Abkhaz also maintain separate checkpoints east of Lata.

35. Relations on the ground between the Abkhaz and the Svans continue to be satisfactory. Meetings between the two have been held regularly and the Svan leader, Mr. Nugzar, recently visited Sukhumi to exchange information with the Abkhaz authorities on a number of practical matters.

VI. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

36. In paragraph 6 (b) of resolution 937 (1994), the Security Council entrusted UNOMIG with the observation of the operation of the CIS peace-keeping force within the framework of the implementation of the agreement of 14 May 1994. UNOMIG has reported that the CIS peace-keeping force has been conducting its operations in accordance with the agreement and any variation from the tasks stipulated in the agreement has been made in consultation with the parties.

37. In accordance with the agreement, the CIS peace-keeping force is deployed on both sides of the security zone and, as agreed by the parties, in the Kodori valley. It has maintained posts in these areas and has patrolled them on a 24-hour basis, either jointly with UNOMIG or on its own.

38. Cooperation between UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force is proceeding along the lines described in my report of 12 July 1994 (S/1994/818, paras. 16-19). Exchanges of information, mutual assistance and joint patrolling are taking place regularly and the cooperation continues to be very satisfactory. UNOMIG and the CIS peace-keeping force continue to coordinate the execution of their respective mandates. The Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG and the Commander of the CIS peace-keeping force continue to meet regularly and their principal subordinates meet frequently to ensure effective coordination.

UNOMIG team-site bases and patrols are in constant contact with the CIS peace-keeping force's posts and patrols.

VII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

39. By its resolution 49/231 of 23 December 1994, the General Assembly authorized me to enter into commitments for UNOMIG at a rate not to exceed $1,720,034 gross ($1,617,034 net) per month for the period from 14 January to 13 July 1995. This authorization is subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission.

40. Should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 15 May 1995, the monthly cost of maintaining the Mission until 13 July 1995 will be limited, initially, to the commitment authority contained in General Assembly resolution 49/231. I shall report to the General Assembly on the additional requirements needed for the maintenance of the Mission.

41. As at 19 April 1995, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNOMIG Special Account amounted to $1.5 million, and total unpaid assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations as at that date amounted to $2 billion.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS

42. As is always the case, it is the parties to a conflict that must make peace. Mediators and other interlocutors can assist by providing ideas, political skills and expertise and appropriate settings and conditions within which negotiations can take place, but the parties themselves must be willing to make the necessary accommodations for their dispute to be resolved.

43. The constructive dialogue that seemed to be leading towards progress has once again encountered difficulties. In my report of 6 March, I referred to the pressing need to establish and maintain progress in the political negotiations and the concomitant need for patience and perseverance. These needs have not changed in the past two months and I continue to believe that, if the international community turns its back on the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict, war will once again erupt.

44. At the same time, however, experience has shown that tense political stalemates in which neither peace nor war prevail do not allow the creation of the stability and public confidence essential for economic assistance, reconstruction and a return to normality for the people concerned. On the contrary, pressures build to change the political circumstances or the situation on the ground in one way or another. My Special Envoy has underlined these dangers in his private consultations with the two sides. I have instructed him to continue his efforts, with the assistance of the Russian Federation as facilitator and with the participation of OSCE. At the same time, I shall give further consideration to how to advance the political process.

45. Since 21 July 1994 when the Security Council adopted resolution 937 (1994) expanding UNOMIG's mandate, the Mission's military observers have been able to

implement the tasks assigned, but their presence has not had the intended effect of contributing substantially to the creation of conditions conducive to the safe and orderly return of refugees and internally displaced persons. The principal reason for this unfortunate situation is that neither the Government of Georgia nor the Abkhaz authorities have been able to guarantee the safety of the displaced persons and the protection of the repatriants, as they agreed to do under the quadripartite agreement on voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons signed on 4 April 1994 (S/1994/397, annex).

46. Although the spontaneous return of internally displaced persons has resumed, it is my assessment that, without an agreement by the parties on the number and type of personal weapons to be carried in the security zone and in the absence of an earnest attempt by them to control the armed elements, security conditions in the region will continue to be unstable. I intend to instruct the Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG to discuss with the parties the definition of personal weapons.

47. Additional measures to improve security conditions in the security and restricted weapons zones can also be taken up with the parties, but are unlikely to improve the situation unless they demonstrate the necessary will. Effective measures combined with the restrictions recently imposed by the CIS peace-keeping force on the activities of the Abkhaz militia and its efforts at controlling personal weapons in the area, together with the force's new modus operandi, should enhance the effect of UNOMIG's presence on the security situation in the region, thus contributing to the creation of conditions conducive to the orderly return of the refugees.

48. Notwithstanding these difficulties, there can be little doubt that the untimely withdrawal of the CIS peace-keeping force and UNOMIG would lead to open confrontation and the resumption of conflict. At the time of writing, it is not known whether the mandate of the CIS peace-keeping force will be extended beyond 15 May 1995 and, if so, up to what date. The Foreign and Defence Ministers of the CIS States have reportedly recommended renewing it until 31 December 1995.

49. In the light of the situation outlined in the present report, I recommend to the Security Council that it extend the mandate of UNOMIG for a six-month period terminating on 15 November 1995, that extension being subject to revision in the light of the decision to be taken by the Council of Heads of State of CIS regarding the mandate of the CIS peace-keeping force. I shall of course keep the Security Council informed of developments in this regard.

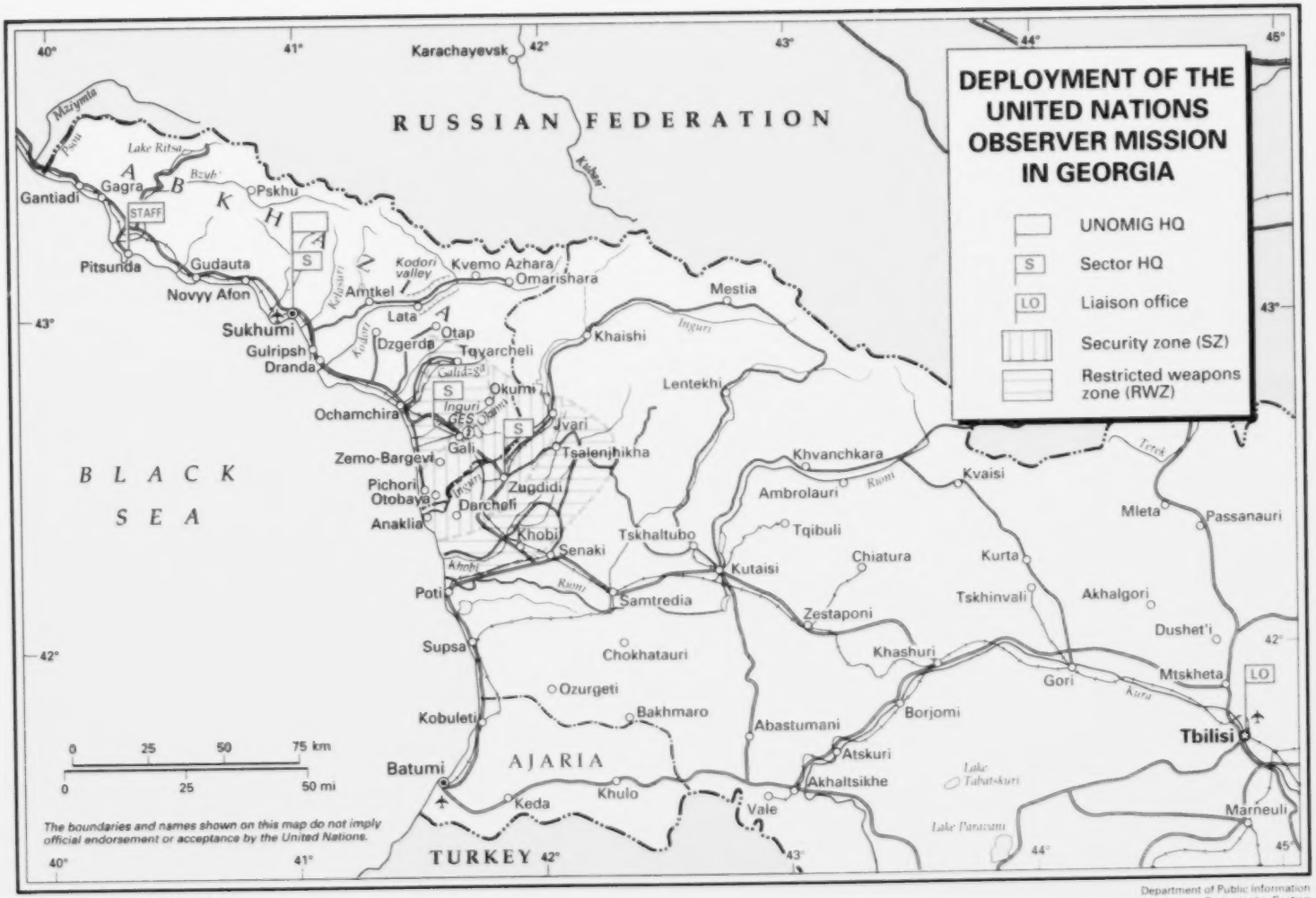
50. In conclusion, I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Chief Military Observer of UNOMIG, Brigadier-General John Hvidegaard, and all the military and civilian personnel under his command for their dedication and perseverance in carrying out, under difficult conditions, the tasks entrusted to them by the Security Council.

Annex

Composition of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia at 21 April 1995

Country	Military Observers
Albania	1
Austria	4
Bangladesh	11
Czech Republic	5
Cuba	4
Denmark	6
Egypt	4
France	5
Germany	10
Greece	5
Hungary	7
Indonesia	6
Jordan	9
Pakistan	8
Poland	5
Republic of Korea	6
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	7
Switzerland	5
Turkey	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10
United States of America	4
Uruguay	4
Total	134 a/

a/ Deployment of military observers may vary owing to rotations.



Map No. 3837 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS
April 1995

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/169
S/1995/343
1 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Item 114 of the preliminary list*
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 27 April 1995 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to you concerning the Declaration on Violation of Human Rights and Freedoms of the Bosniac-Muslims in Sandžak and Other Parts of Serbia and Montenegro (A/50/138-S/1995/299, annex), transmitted to you by Mr. Sacirbey on 13 April 1995 and, upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to state the following.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia strongly rejects the accusations set out in the Declaration adopted by the Muslim Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the alleged aggression by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on Bosnia and Herzegovina, violations of human rights and genocide.

The positions set out in the Declaration are fully in line with the well-known policy of the radical wing within the Muslim leadership of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They fit the fundamentalist concept of the "Islamic Declaration" written by Mr. Alija Izetbegović in which he, inter alia, stated that there can be neither peace nor coexistence between the Islamic religion and non-Islamic social and political institutions. In view of the content and the practice envisaged in the "Islamic Declaration", it is clear that Izetbegović advocates the Islamization of all Muslims in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the creation of a radical Islamic State.

* A/50/50.

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That is essentially why the Bosnian Muslims refused the agreement on the cantonization of Bosnia and Herzegovina as presented by the former European Community mediator Ambassador José Cutileiro in 1992 and therefore why the radical Muslim leadership bears primary responsibility for the outbreak of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It has long been acknowledged that the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not a case of "aggression of Serbia and Montenegro" but a civil war among the three constituent peoples. That has been stated, inter alia, by the President of the United States, William J. Clinton, the former French Foreign Minister, Roland Dumas, the former United States Secretary of State, James Baker, the former Co-Chairman of the International Conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington, the former Italian Foreign Minister, Gianni de Michelis, and many others. Furthermore, it has been confirmed in the reports of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) that not a single soldier of the Army of Yugoslavia remained in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 19 May 1992.

Instead of expressing concern for the human rights violations in other States, the Muslim Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be more concerned with the status of human rights of Serbs, Croats and other non-Muslim members of the population within the territory under Muslim control in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Those rights have been grossly violated in that the society as a whole has been subjected to Islamization.

Under the pretext of concern for the human rights situation of the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Muslim Parliament advocates the creation of a greater Muslim State in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In doing so, it deliberately ignores certain undisputed historical facts. Namely, in the past, the Ottoman Turk Empire encompassed not only the territories of three medieval Serb States (Zeta, Serbia and Bosnia) but also the territories of present-day Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece. The whole territory was divided in 365 administrative units (sandžaks). After liberation from Ottoman rule and the creation of independent States, such administrative units ceased to exist. Why would one of such units of the Ottoman empire - the so-called Novi Pazar Sandžak - be treated differently from the other 364? It cannot be claimed that in Raska (Sandžak) and parts of Montenegro live "Bosniacs" since those regions were never part of Bosnia. Such reasoning would imply that Bulgaria could lay claim to the Herzegovina sandžak, which during the Ottoman rule has been a part of the Rumelian vilayet, with a seat in Sofia. It is evident that the underlying cause for such positions by the Muslim Parliament is to infringe upon the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

It is well-known that in the territories of the former sandžaks the population that was Islamized was of non-Turkish origin. In all Balkan States that became independent after liberation from Ottoman rule, the Islamized population declared themselves to be nationals of those States with different religious affiliation.

The only exceptions in that regard were the Muslims in the former Yugoslav federal unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina, who were accorded the status of a nation by the regime of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. At the same time, that regime considered the citizens of Islamic faith in other federal units as members of the nations who live in those units. It is obvious that the Muslim Parliament deems that religious affiliation automatically implies a separate nationality. As a consequence, all previous claims that Bosnia and Herzegovina is constituted as a civic State, are no longer valid. The term "Bosniacs" was first introduced by the administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Benjamin Kalaj, during the Austro-Hungarian occupation of the country to indicate all the population in Bosnia regardless of their nationality. Presently, the Muslim Parliament is attempting to extend the use of the term to population outside Bosnia. True enough, the use of the term "Bosniacs" is "limited" only to the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. For obvious reasons it fails to mention the Islamized population in other Balkan States.

It should be reiterated that there are no "Bosniacs" in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, there can be no parallels between the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Serbian people, which enjoyed the status of a constituent nation in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former republics of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. Consequently, it is unacceptable to condition the possibility of establishment of confederal ties between the Republic of Srpska and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, with that between the Islamized population in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Bosnian Muslims.

As for mutual recognition, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia seeks no recognition from the Bosnian Muslim Government, nor can it recognize that Government prior to the resolution of the Bosnian crisis, which presupposes the agreement of the three constituent peoples in Bosnia and Herzegovina on a footing of equality.

The charges in the Declaration on the alleged human rights violations represent a part of an orchestrated campaign against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in which some other neighbour countries are also involved. The Muslim Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is hardly eligible to evaluate the human rights situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to invite other States to do the same. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and its two federal units are constituted as civic and parliamentary States in which all citizens, regardless of their nationality, ethnic origin or religion, have been guaranteed all human rights in accordance with international law. Even given the unprecedented media campaign and the unjust sanctions against it, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has managed to ensure a high level of respect for, and protection of, human rights. In that context, all religions, including Islam, are accorded equal treatment.

The Muslim Parliament, on the other hand, deliberately ignores that a part of the Islamized population from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, guided by the fundamentalist ideas and encouraged by the Party of Democratic Action (SDA), has engaged in the war operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina on the side of the Muslim Government. They openly advocate forcible secession of Raska (Sandžak)

from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and even do not hesitate to resort to terrorism. As a result of that situation, the measures taken by the competent authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the perpetrators of such criminal acts cannot be portrayed as violations of human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 114 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIĆ
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/344
1 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 30 APRIL 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The situation in the Bihać "safe area" has sharply deteriorated over this past weekend. According to United Nations spokesman Major Hervé Gourmelon, the Pale Serbs, late on 28 April, fired six shells at the Bihać "safe area" and five more at Cazin. Furthermore, according to United Nations spokesman Alexander Ivanko, another 70 Knin Serb troops yesterday crossed the internationally recognized border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republic of Croatia to join in these attacks against Bihać.

Also yesterday, according to Mr. Ivanko, the Knin Serb forces renewed their aerial attacks against Bihać, dropping two cluster bombs. One of the bombs detonated at the village of Velika Skočaj (5 kilometres south of Bihać), killing one civilian and wounding four others. Czech peace-keepers in Croatia reported seeing either two Galeb or two Orao aircraft flying into Croatian airspace minutes after the cluster bombs fell.

The Pale Serb forces have continued to target United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) peace-keepers in Sarajevo and to tighten their strangulation of the city, while on Friday, according to United Nations spokesman Lt.-Col. Gary Coward, Pale Serbs fired 35 shots at Netherlands peace-keepers on foot patrol.

In Maglaj, according to Lt.-Col. Coward, Pale Serbs fired what was described as a phosphorous projectile, in violation of the Geneva Convention. One house suffered extensive damage, while the lone occupant suffered critical burn injuries. It is only appropriate that we echo the sentiments of Mr. Ivanko, who stated in relation to this incident: "This attack once again proves just how much respect the Bosnian Serbs have for the laws of the international community, from which the same Bosnian Serbs seek recognition and legitimacy."

The events of this weekend, particularly the increased attacks against UNPROFOR and the continuing violations of the Geneva Convention, the international border, the Bihać "safe area" and the no-fly zone, should provide the Security Council, the Secretariat and the troop contributors ample food for thought in their consideration of how to enhance implementation of the UNPROFOR mandate and how to protect their own men and women who have courageously tried to fulfil their duties on the ground.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/345
1 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 MAY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

This morning, Pale Serb troops raided a weapons collection site at Ilidža and seized heavy weapons contained therein. Under the committed United Nations and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) mandates, such a violation of the Sarajevo exclusion zone warrants a resolute response. Regrettably, there was none.

Subsequently, sniping and shelling against Sarajevo escalated sharply. Two women were killed by sniper fire while government officials at the Presidency Building were able to count from there alone at least 30 incoming shells. In response to this, NATO overflew the city twice. However, as the shelling did not abate for the remainder of the day, we can only assume that the Pale Serbs did not take this "response" seriously. Given the current situation in Sarajevo, we, the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, must join others in the international community in speculating how seriously the highest authorities of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) take their mandate.

Government officials did meet with General Smith to inquire as to why there was no adequate response to today's incidents and were given the standard response, namely, that UNPROFOR is not in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to join sides in a war and that one must consider the consequences to the UNPROFOR troops on the ground. Given past and recent Pale actions taken against UNPROFOR peace-keepers, including the detaining of 26 United Nations police in Okučani this morning, we ourselves are wondering what level of consideration, on the ground, has been given to the safety of UNPROFOR peace-keepers. We must also wonder who is concerned about the safety of Bosnia's civilians, the consequences to the "exclusion zone" and the credibility of the Security Council.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIĆ
Chargé d'affaires
Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/49/895
S/1995/346
1 May 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 51
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 1 May 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the paragraph referring to the question of Cyprus from the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, which took place at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 51, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alecos SHAMBOS
Permanent Representative

95-13080 (E) 020595 030595

Annex

Excerpt from the communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Bandung, Indonesia, from 25 to 27 April 1995

63. The Ministers reaffirmed all previous positions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Cyprus and expressed deep concern over the fact that no progress has been achieved in the search for a just and viable solution. They once again called for the withdrawal of foreign troops and settlers, the return of the refugees to their homes in conditions of safety, the restoration of the human rights of all Cypriots and the accounting for those missing. Proceeding from the position that the present status quo in Cyprus, created and maintained by the use of force, is unacceptable, they stressed the need for securing compliance with and implementation of all United Nations resolutions on Cyprus. To that end, they further stressed the need that the Security Council should take resolute action and the necessary measures, including the holding of an international conference and steps for the demilitarization of Cyprus, as proposed by the President of Cyprus. Furthermore they reaffirmed their support of the United Nations Secretary-General's efforts for a just and workable solution as provided in Security Council resolution 939 (1994) for a bizonal and bicommunal federation with single sovereignty, citizenship and international personality and with political equality as described in the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. In this respect, they decided to request the Contact Group of the Non-Aligned Countries to actively follow and support the United Nations efforts for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/347
1 May 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 1 MAY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance and cause provocation continued over the period 11-20 April 1995.

11 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 11 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Chabaish, Busayyah and Artawi.

On 11 April 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0955 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1155 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1320 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1525 hours.

12 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Amadiyah, Aqrah and Shaqlawah.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Artawi, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Lasaf, Jalibah and Chabaish.

13 April 1995

Southern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Basra, Artawi and Busayyah.

On 13 April 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1200 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1315 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1610 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1730 hours.

14 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 23 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul, Irbil, Tall Afar, Shaqlawah, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 33 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Nasiriyah, Shatrah, Samawah, Lasaf, Qal'at Salih, Chabaish and Jalibah.

On 14 April 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1225 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1250 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1410 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1625 hours.

15 April 1995

Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Qal'at Salih.

On 15 April 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1150 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1303 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1500 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1702 hours.

16 April 1995

Southern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Artawi, Jalibah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah and Salman.

On 16 April 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1035 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1200 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1128 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1415 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1325 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1455 hours.

17 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Dohuk, Aqrah, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Busayyah, Qurnah and Salman.

At 1210 hours on 17 April 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1415 hours.

18 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 6 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 120 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Basra, Qurnah, Samawah, Amarah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

On 18 April 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0810 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 0930 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1118 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1219 hours.

19 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Zakho, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Mosul, Irbil and Dohuk.

(b) Southern region: 48 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Artawi, Jalibah, Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Qurnah, Salman, Samawah and Chabaish.

On 19 April 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1023 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1039 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1143 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1310 hours.

20 April 1995

(a) Northern region: 13 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Dohuk, Irbil, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 3 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, over Salman and the area to the south of Najaf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative